

President-elect Wilson has not yet made any statement as to the number of cups of coffee he would take.

Bald heads are said to be a sure sign of intellect. Ye editor must be improving in the matter of thought upon this hypothesis.

Just now our Democratic friends are laying back on their "victory" with the hope that hard times will not soon be snapping at its heels.

The Democrats fell more than a million votes short of having a popular majority at the recent election. United the Republicans would have cleaned their old opponents up again in good style.

The Chicago School of Domestic Science will demonstrate that a good meal can be supplied for seven cents. The Democrats had that beat back in Cleveland's administration when meals were supplied for nothing at the free soup houses. Maybe Wilson will show us again.

Surgical science is doing wonders these days, and it is not beyond the bounds of reason to hold that in the course of a few years a person who has lost an arm or a leg may be made whole again, providing he would be willing to wear the limb taken from the dead body of another. Experimenting along that line on dogs has demonstrated the fact that legs can be so grafted with entire success.

It looks like with the tides of war going against the Turk that now would be a good time to forever put a stop to the horrid atrocities of slaughter of Christians by the Mohammedans. The jealousies of the so-called christian powers of Europe has been the cause of the death of untold thousands of innocents in the hand of the Turk because they could never agree upon a policy that would break the rule of the Mohammedan. Now that Bulgaria has about swept the Turk out of Europe, it would be an unspeakable shame to the big powers to let him come back under any terms.

The election having been won, the jobs are now absorbing the attention of our Democratic exchanges. How to get the Republicans out of the postoffices is coming in for considerable discussion. The fourth class post-offices have all been put under the civil service regulations, and to get these jobs the Democrats must be engaged against the present incumbents and sustain them when they can be removed. The Proclerical Democrat-News says that when the Republicans took the government out of the hands of the Cleveland administration they ousted the Democrats on the charge of "offensive partisanship," and intimates that this practice was originated by the Republican postmaster general at that time. Such, however, is not the case, as the editor of the Dem. News should know, if he will step to think back to the first Cleveland administration when the phrase "pernicious political activity" was coined to apply to the Republicans in office as a charge on which to oust them. Having the power we have no doubt the Democrats will also find the means to get the Republicans out of the jobs. Any Republican in office is always "offensive" to partisan Democrats.

We are in receipt of a communication from the Missouri Anti Single-Tax League asking if we would advise the repeal of the initiative portion of the initiative and referendum act as a means of preventing the single tax advocates from again submitting the single tax question to the voters at the next election, as it is alleged they intend to do. We will reply to that communication that we are opposed to the repeal of the initiative under any consideration and will oppose such a movement with whatever influ-

ence we have. The people have a right to this power, and they have the right under it to submit any question for the consideration of the people as often as they wish. That is the rule of the people; whereas to put a check upon them by taking away their right to initiate direct legislation is to put the power of government back into the hands of the selfish interests, who use it to rob the worker and pile up incomeivable fortunes for themselves. The argument that the initiative is socialistic does not frighten us a bit; it only frightens the fellow who is afraid the people in their power may make our predatory friends give up some of their ill-gotten gains. Let the initiative stand.

It is reported that the first efforts of the Democrats in the matter of tariff legislation will be to cut the agricultural schedules and thus hand the farmer the hot end of the poker at the very outset of the program. But since the farmer vote either Democratic or Rooseveltian played a large part in the restoration of the tariff-cutting party to power, our agricultural friends have no kick coming if they are made to stand the first shock of the Democratic assault upon protection of home industries. It is what they voted for. The Democrats bunched the farmer with the talk that they were going to cheapen the cost of his implements by taking the duty off of manufactured articles and never hinted that they would probably make him the first victim of their tariff-slashing propensity. Agreed that the unpopularity of President Taft was due to the fact that he wanted to establish free trade with Canada in farm products under reciprocity lines, and many a Republican farmer voted for Wilson because of Taft's reciprocity policy. But now that vote seems already to be coming home with a vengeance. If the Democrats put this contemplated tariff program into operation, we will sympathize with our farmer friends, of course, but at the same time we fail to see where they deserve any sympathy under the circumstances.

Young Vincent Astor has just reached his majority and has been handed the possession of a fortune of \$65,000,000 left to him by his father, the late John Jacob Astor. Commenting on this fact, the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, which claims a circulation of a million and a half a week, says that we may still countenance the hauling down of these immense fortunes from father to son, for a while, but that it was more than likely that society would take steps in the meantime to prevent the same thing from being done for the next generation of the Astors, Rockefellers, etc. This is some more of that awful Socialist propaganda, but it is what the coming generation of Americans will be educated up to, and to them such talk will not appear to be so vicious as it seems to appear to most of us in the present days. The St. Louis Republic said after the recent election in a paragraph that the American people had put the Democratic party in power on probation and that if it should fail to meet expectations in the matter of bringing relief from our national ills, the next political experiment in this country would be a dip into socialism. This drift of thought in one direction does not, of course, mean a radical and sudden overthrow of our present political economy, but it does mean that the American people are pretty nearly ripe for a departure from the method of government that have wrought so much misery among the people. Socialism is not advancing in the United States because of the activity of Socialistic politicians and newspapers, it is advancing because of the public schools and the general elevation of the intellectual plane of the masses. We are fitting the people through educating them to solve the problems of government for them-

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selves, and teaching them that a government for the people is not just that, and not a government by trustees for the accumulation of great private wealth at the cost of the toiler who produces the wealth.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

There is something sublime in a presidential election, in the effort of the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, deciding who shall, not rule, but administer the affairs of the people during the next four years.

The American people can not feel with very great satisfaction on the methods of conducting our political campaigns in the past. For we doubt if there was ever a political convention held that was not tainted with fraud, so much so that in the last few years the people have looked themselves into the party, and have determined to have a say both in the selection of the candidates by an open primary, and also in the construction of the platform. The idea (and it is a new one that has come in in the last year or two) is that the platform of a party must be in the nature of a covenant with the people, to be actually carried out in good faith—provided the people, by electing the candidate, accept the terms of the covenant.

There is nothing sublime in the nomination of our presidents, nor in the conduct of our campaigns. The politicians and the men who play politics do not furnish an election so solidly. The sublime features are furnished by the people themselves. It is something to think about that on election day, from morning until night, the saloons are falling into the boxes from one end of the country to the other, at the rate of a million and a third an hour, or two hundred thousand a minute.

The most sublime thing about it is that when the decision is announced, the people without a murmur acquiesce in that decision, and the defeated candidate congratulates the victor. Nothing like this can be found in any other nation, on the face of the earth. The defeated candidates and their supporters, and a million, no matter how great their disappointment, the victors are proud of their victory, and the defeated are proud as they are citizens of a great republic where the people rule.

As soon as the people have heard their say and the politicians take hold the further proceedings cease to be sublime for the horde of office-seekers, men who want to be "put into the priest's office to eat a piece of bread," press toward Washington, armed and triple-armed with recommendations, eager to impress upon the new president the great value of their efforts to secure his election and the success of the party. The poor president has not more than one office to give to ten hungry applicants; and nine of them must perforce retain home poorer in purse, richer in experience, convinced that their labors have not been appreciated, and ready to make trouble for the president and the party in the next campaign. There is nothing sublime about this, and much that is ridiculous, but it is intensely human. Happy the man who having voiced his convictions by tongue and pen and vote, spots not with the effect by asking to be rewarded with an office.—Wallace's Farmer.

OHIO'S LARGEST CENTRALIZED SCHOOL

Jackson township, Pickaway county, Ohio, boasts of being the largest centralized school district in the state, comprising, as it does, an area of over sixty square miles. A new school building, costing \$20,000, was recently dedicated by the people of the township. It has eight rooms, an auditorium, a gymnasium, a playground, and an office for the superintendent. Scientific apparatus and books for the library have been purchased to the amount of \$500. The building is equipped with running water and all modern conveniences, including sanitary drinking fountains. A gasoline engine is used to pump the water supply. Eleven schools in the township have been closed by centralization. The buildings have already been sold at auction, as the people have no idea of ever returning to the old system. Two hundred and twenty-five pupils are enrolled in the school, thirty of which are in the high school. Ten wagons are used to haul the pupils to and from school. Excluding the cost of the high school, the expenses are less than under the old plan.

KEEPING UP THE MILK YIELD.

Now is the time to commence feeding the milk cows. It is true the grass is still green, but it has not much feeding value. A cattle feeder does not think for a moment of finishing off a bunch of steers on this fall grass. Why should a dairyman expect the cows to maintain their milk yield on it?

Butter fat is scarce. The price is high and is going higher. It will pay to produce more butter fat, but it cannot be done by feeding the cows fall grass, corn stalks and timothy hay. It is also a mistake to expect the cows for a few weeks, intending to make amends by liberal feeding when winter comes. It is important that the milk yield never be allowed to decline. It is impossible to bring the cow back to a normal flow after it has been permitted to decline.

It is important that fall feeding be commenced before the flow of milk is cut down by poor feed and scant feed. These cows are are fortunate enough to eat a silage which give each cow about 25 pounds of silage a day. Every cow should have all the clover, alfalfa, or cow pea hay she will clean up. This will amount to about 10 pounds a day if the silage is fed. If silage is not fed more hay should be given. It is well to remember that cow hay is one of the cheapest of dairy feeds.

Cows giving over a gallon of milk a day should be fed grain. A good grain mixture of corn-chop mixed with bran or cottonseed meal. Corn and cob meal may be substituted for the chop. A pound of this mixture should be given each day for every three pounds of milk produced.

The best cows will not produce milk unless fed liberally on the right kind of feed.

NEGROES HOLD A FAIR.

A fair and farmers' institute, managed and conducted entirely by negroes, was recently held at Buncheon, in Cooper county, Missouri. This was the second meeting of the kind held by the association and like the first was a decided success. The entries of farm products and kitchen and pantry stores would have done credit to an ordinary county fair. Believing that the best opportunity for the negroes is in the country, the Missouri State League of Agriculture sent to this meeting as a special lecturer and demonstrator, Henry Kirkin, a successful negro farmer from Columbia. The association has elected officers and will hold another fair and institute next year.

THE MARRIED HIRED HAND

Efficient farm laborers are scarce. The drift of the country boys and girls to the towns, and the movement of the farmers to cheaper lands north, west, east and south, has left many communities without sufficient hands to farm the land properly. In many cases, the most enterprising young people have gone and only the less efficient are left behind. Farmers do not have enough help, while there is a congestion of labor in the larger towns of the middle-west. There is just one remedy for this condition, and that is to employ married men. Build a cottage on the farm, allow the hand a cow, horse, and a truck, and an opportunity will now be given to a change in the announcement and said: "An opportunity will now be given to pass around the field. And quite a number of the old fellows in the back of the room wiped the sympathetic tears from their eyes, removed the quids of tobacco, spat out of the window, and awaited results.

Here is a woman who speaks from personal knowledge, and long experience. Mrs. P. H. Brown, of Wilson, Pa. who says, "I know from experience Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is far superior to any other. For cough there is nothing that excels it." For sale by all dealers.

THE PIANO.

The piano is one of our best known musical instruments. It was invented several hundred years ago, and in its earlier incarnations was known as the spinet, or harpsicord, and afforded eminent artists many opportunities to portray languishing ladies seated before it.

The piano comes either as an upright or a grand. The grand is a large flat proposition that takes up several hundred dollars' worth of room, while the upright has a nice, smooth top on which bric-a-brac may be placed.

The piano is usually played by young ladies until the young man proposes. It is also played by young men in tin-pan song shops. In these places the youth, who has flowing hair and a discouraged necktie, allows a cigarette to hang carelessly from the corner of his mouth while he shouts a song from the other corner, and uses the loud pedal exclusively.

In the old days, before women became advanced as they are now, it was considered some doings to play a piece on the piano which required the hands to be crossed. Nowadays the piano is fitted with a self-playing attachment, and the young man caller feels a porous plaster into it.—Chicago Post.

AT THE ST. JAMES.

Frank P. Morse, the press agent, walked into a fashionable hotel in Chicago one evening and wrote on the register the peculiar set of hieroglyphic which he is pleased to call his signature. "How much will you charge me for a room with bath?" he inquired, with the air of a man to whom money was not a question. The clerk told him, "Yes, yes," said Morse, with extreme urbanity, "Quite so. Now I would like to see Mr. James." "What Mr. James," asked the clerk. "Mr. James, the proprietor of the hotel," exclaimed Morse. "What was more to the point, he grew very peevish when the clerk insisted that Mr. James was not the proprietor of the hotel, and that there was no Mr. James in the house. "You can't find him," said Morse, angrily. "I want to see Mr. James, the proprietor of this hotel, and I want to see him quick. I mean Mr. Jesse James, the most notorious robber of modern times—brother of Frank."

COUNTY COURT PROCEEDINGS

Bond of J. C. Rasmie for a loan of \$200 from the school funds approved. Andrew Bequette, George L. Boyer and Fred Smith exempted from the payment of poll tax by reason of certificates of disability.

In the matter of petition of O. O'Neal, Walter Schumaker, T. H. King and others for a change or road in Concord township, the county surveyor is ordered to view, mark out said road and report at the next regular term of the court.

In the matter of petition of J. Mearns, F. T. Roussia and others for a new road in Richwoods township, it is ordered that the county surveyor view and mark out said proposed road and report at the next regular term of the court.

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WHEN YOU SELL YOUR GRAIN

Your stock or other product why not place your money in the bank and avoid the worry and danger of carrying it in your pocket or hiding it around your home.

If you have any bills to pay pay them by check and have a LEGAL receipt for each and every payment made. In addition you have a complete record of your financial affairs without the trouble of keeping a com-

Enjoy the many advantages, facilities and conveniences which we offer patrons by keeping your account at the

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We carry a full line of Caskets, Coffins, Robes and Burial Supplies of all kinds. We are prepared to take charge of and direct funerals in a first-class manner.

Telephone calls will receive prompt attention.

In the matter of petition of H. E. Compton, L. A. Page, Slim Eye and others for a new road in Walton township, the county surveyor is ordered to view and mark out said proposed road and report at the next term of this court.

H. Hawkins, county surveyor, makes report that he has surveyed and marked out the proposed new road in Johnson township, petitioned for by C. E. Summers, P. H. Jones and others, and the court appoints Albert Gloriot, A. C. Nichols and Wm. L. Hawk as a jury to assess the damages to property, if any, in securing the right of way for the road, and report at the next regular term of this court.

Accounts Allowed.

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|---|----------|
| L. W. Casey, sheriff | \$192.25 |
| John O. Long, county clerk | 16.00 |
| Boys Training School for Boys | 30.00 |
| Geo. D. Barnard & Co., supplies | 141.25 |
| Standard Print. Co., supplies | 52.90 |
| J. W. Settle & Co., sup. for ex. farm and court house | 151.80 |
| Bettie Hamilton, poor | 9.00 |
| Reinington Typewriter Co., supplies | 7.50 |
| Blount & Rust, supplies for R.E. Blount and Mrs. Derickson | 17.60 |
| J. T. Tidwell, janitor | 108.50 |
| J. B. Boyer & Son, supplies | 71.10 |
| P. T. Ramsey, rent polls | 1.50 |
| Eve & Gibson, rent polls | 1.50 |
| Bourroughs Ad. Mach. Co. | 27.54 |
| Jos. Crosswell, circuit clerk | 16.30 |
| Bust Grain Co., coal | 12.37 |
| Dr. S. F. Thurman, med. atted. county charges | 15.23 |
| State Industrial Home for Girls | 30.00 |
| Paper Supply Co., supplies | 4.35 |
| State Hospital No. 4, acc. in-sane | 885.22 |
| State Hospital No. 1, acc. in-sane | 409.09 |
| Thos. Higginbotham, care of charges | 30.60 |
| Lang Mfg. Co., coffin and transportation for dead insane charge | 20.00 |
| Potosi Produce Co., sup. poor | 6.25 |
| W. T. Woolford, supplies | 1.60 |
| P. W. McFadden, coroner | 19.90 |
| Green Hambley, sup. co. farm | 25.60 |
| Dr. H. J. Blount, med. att. poor | 150.00 |
| W. A. Cooper, pres. atty. | 200.00 |
| N. F. Robinson, co. treas. | 2.50 |
| Green Hambley, trans. poor | 31.00 |
| H. Hawkins, co. surveyor | 36.10 |
| G. E. Breckenridge, co. judge | 26.50 |
| G. W. Seabourne, co. judge | 36.20 |
| P. H. Ward, co. judge | |

Thursday, December 19, 1912, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the court house door, in the city of Potosi, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, for the purpose of satisfying said note and the costs of executing this trust, first giving twenty days' notice by publication of the place, time and terms of said sale.

Sheriff of Washington county, Missouri, acting trustee.

November 20, 1912.

If you have young children you have perhaps noticed that disorders of the stomach are their most common ailment. To correct this you will find Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets excellent. They are easy to take, pleasant and mild and gentle in effect. For sale by all dealers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Charles D. Smith, deceased, were granted the undersigned on the 15th day of October, 1912, by the Probate Court of Washington county, Missouri. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within six months after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims are not exhibited within one year from the date of the last insertion of the publication of this notice, they shall be forever barred.

This 15th day of October, 1912.

BLEWETT SMITH, Administrator estate of Charles D. Smith, deceased.

When you have a cold you want the best medicine obtainable so as to cure it with as little delay as possible. Here is a druggist's opinion: "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for fifteen years," says Enoch Lollar of Saratoga, Ind., "and I consider it the best on the market." For sale by all dealers.